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SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1967

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : A. AFNAN, L.A.H., D.P.H. (Engl:) M.D., D.L.O. (Teh:)

Public Health Inspector : D.B. FOXWELL, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

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SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1967

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health Services of the District for the year 1967.

INTRODUCTION

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of population was 10,410. There were 161 live births of which 2 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 16.2

During the year there were 117 deaths and the adjusted death rate is 11.7.

The way we die is often a consequence of the way we live. This is shown in the recent statistics of the W.H.O. dealing with the ten leading causes of death in highly industrialised and in developing countries.

In a group of 23 mainly industrialised countries, nearly 70% of all deaths are due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, to cancer and accidents.

In a group of mainly developing countries, infectious and parasitic diseases rank as the principal cause of death. Chief among them are diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract which account for the majority of diagnosed deaths in most of the 17 countries studied by the W.H.O. in Africa, Southern and Central America and Asia.

Influenza and pneumonia form other important causes, as do accidents. I make no apology for coming back to the topic of smoking. Lung cancer caused through smoking is one of the great public health problems of our time and we are not doing enough to solve it.

The tobacco manufacturers may have made a serious tactical error when they failed to present to the Minister of Health an agreed plan to curb promotion, including gift coupons.

The proposed tar-free cigarettes may actually be more dangerous if, as some suspect, the carcenogen is in the gaseous or volatile component of cigarette smoke rather than the tar.

With much of the nicotine removed in the tar filter, the nicotine addict will smoke more cigarettes to obtain satisfaction, and thus inhale more carcenogen.

Air pollution, particularly from internal combustion engines, could not be blamed, as the sharp rise in mortality began before the use of the petrol engine and long before diesel fuel. Garage workers, traffic policemen and others who come into frequent contact with engine fumes showed no higher incidence, and the channel islands and Finland with very little air pollution showed the highest incidence in the world.

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As the most recent report of the National Society for Clean Air has pointed out, and as has been known and accepted medically for many years, the most hazardous gaseous effluent from motor vehicles is carbon monoxide. There may be many others, but this one is known and can be dealt with.

Carbon monoxide is toxic because it combines readily with haemoglobin in the bloodstream in place of oxygen, producing early symptoms of headache, sickness and dizziness.

Other exhaust emissions, such as unburnt and cracked hydrocarbons, not only take part in photochemical smog reactions, but also have narcotic effects.

In 1965 petrol driven vehicles in Britain emitted five million tons of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, which with the additional 80,000 tons from diesel driven vehicles, led to local concentrations in open streets which were much higher than the permitted industrial maximum for this narootic and toxic gas.

Instances in London are given where, at pavement level, the carbon concentration reached 360 parts per million compared with 100 parts per million as an industrial maximum for an eight hour exposure. The recommended maximum in the U.S.A. is 50 parts per million.

Diesel engines only emit carbon monoxide when they smoke, but petrol engines exhaust gases always contain it. It is possible to cut vehicle exhaust pollutants down to half their present level simply by better engine design and by better carbonation. If this were done on new vehicles now, we might expect to see some improvement in the general situation in five or ten years time. Exhaust gas analysis and carburettor adjustment should be included in annual car tests.

At the moment no British petrol driven vehicle is clean enough to be sold in California. It seems probable that, in future, similar restrictions will be enforced in European countries.

The way is wide open for the establishment of European Standards and for ministerial action to limit this most serious aspect of vehicle air pollution.

Accidents in the home are the equivalent, in public health terms, of a major epidemic. Domestic accidents are a cause of death comparable in extent with tuberculosis, yet we respond to the threat of tuberculosis, however small, with far more vigour than we do to a comparable threat of accidental death or injury.

An example of the seriousness of accidents is afforded by Scotland. There the number of life years lost as a result of domestic accidents in 1959 was more than two and a half times the number lost through tuberculosis.

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In Great Britain, for example, it was found in 1950 that 35,000 children per year under two years of age, or one in 40, received medical treatment for accidents.

In 1962, in England and Wales, 3,200 people died from falls in the home, 85 per cent of them were aged 65 years or more. Two thirds of them were women. Burns are another major cause of accidents. Poisoning stands third in importance as a cause of fatal domestic accidents in developed countries. Other potent sources of accidents include drowning, suffocation, firearms, electric tools (electric drills and kitchen mixers etc.) and broken glass. Injudicious drinking can be dangerous even in the home.

A study by a life insurance company of persons aged 15 to 64 who died in home accidents during 1964-65 showed that about a seventh of 537 males and a fifth of 310 females were found to have been drinking.

In some countries the law probably remains the community's most efficient weapon against accidents in the home, prescribing minimum safety standards for building materials and household equipment, and designing more general public health regulations to make the environment safe.

The capacity of the individual to estimate risks and behave accordingly can be improved by training. Teaching of homecraft could be extremely helpful in enabling adolescents to learn the hazards associated with running a household.

In many cases defective sight or hearing need to be corrected before training in the avoidance of accident risks can be attempted. Provision of spectacles and all-frequency hearing aids, and of facilities for surgical operations are essential.

The Health Visitor can play a vital role in pointing out hazards in the home and having them corrected.

While excitement follows on excitment as heart transplant succeeds heart transplant, some important triumphs are on the way in what we might begin to call conventional medicine, especially preventive medicine.

Injections of gamma globulin to prevent haemolytic diseases of the newborn is becoming a routine procedure. This method has been well proved in trials in centres in different parts of the world. British research in the Liverpool Medical School has made a major contribution to this.

Mumps vaccine made from attenuated virus under trial in the United States, is claimed to give 95 per cent protection on challenge with natural mumps.

Rubella vaccine, also from an attenuated live virus, should soon be well on the way for general use.

The most unexpected development probably is the prospect of an antistreptococcal vaccine. It is hoped it might make an important contribution to solving the problem of rheumatic fever.

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With the governments "Package" of cuts it was announced that the supply of milk to children in secondary schools would cease altogether.

The effect of this cut, in terms of total public expenditure, may seem trivial, but its social cost may well exceed that of any other item in the Package. Certainly it is a cut which will be received with concern by all who have studied the importance of milk in promoting the health and growth of children at school. For they regard the school milk scheme as a form of preventive medicine whose value, especially to those in early adolescence, is out of all proportion to its cost.

Professor John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, London, is making a study of a group of children aged 11 in a London School, in what certainly cannot be described as a poor area. He had not only found that the dental health of children was better in those taking more milk but there was also the suggestion, which he is seeking to confirm in a larger study, that those taking more milk were less frequently absent from school. But much the most interesting finding of his study related to the large number of children who have no breakfast, not even cornflakes, bread or toast. About one quarter of the boys and one third of the girls thus went as much as eighteen hours with no solid food in the period from their afternoon tea to the next day's lunch. The study made it clear that the nutritional state of the children would be even less satisfactory if they were also to be deprived of the possibility of obtaining milk at school.

Professor Yudkin says, "there are many ways in which children can obtain the diet necessary to promote health and proper growth, but the simplest and most economic way of ensuring this is to make certain they have a good supply of milk each day. My personal view is that the government's investment in school milk is paying excellent dividends."

The dividends increase with the size of family. The National Food Survey has demonstrated that in families with one child an average of 27 per cent of milk consumed per head is obtained through the welfare and school milk schemes. In families of 2, 3 and 4 children, the figures are 36, 40 and 47 per cent. For many poorer families, the welfare and school milk schemes undoubtedly provide much higher percentages of their total consumption.

The National Food Survey also provides statistical proof of the vital importance of milk as a source of protein and calcium to families with three or four children where, as in so many cases, the nutritional value of their diet falls below the recommended allowance.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance rendered to me by the Public Health Committee and have pleasure in expressing my thanks to all members of the department for their loyal and efficient service.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. AFNAN

Medical Officer of Health

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	93,216
Estimated Resident Population	10,410
Rateable Value	£222,231
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£886

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	71	88	159
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Totals	72	89	161

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population -

Crude = 15.5

Adjusted = 16.2

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	3	2	5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 30

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	72	89	161
Still	3	2	5
Totals	75	91	166

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	0	0
Totals	1	3	4

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 25 (per 1,000 live births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 25

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under one week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 25

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 54

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 1 Females - 1 Total - 2 = 1.2% of Total Live Births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (all ages)

Males	Females	Total
70	47	117

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population = 11.2
Adjusted " " (" " " " " " = 11.7

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1	3	4
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Totals	1	3	4

Table 10.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	1	3	4
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-
1 and under 5	1	1	2
5 and under 15	1	-	1
15 and under 25	1	-	1
25 and under 35	2	-	2
35 and under 45	-	2	2
45 and under 55	5	4	9
55 and under 65	12	3	15
65 and under 75	23	11	34
75 and over	24	23	47
Totals	70	47	117

Table 11.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	6	4	10
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	6	16
18. Coronary disease, angina	19	11	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart diseases	4	4	8
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	4	6
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	4	5	9
24. Bronchitis	2	1	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	5	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	2	-	2
35. Suicide	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	70	47	117

Table 12. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Estimated Population	10,410	9,930	9,750	9,500	9,360
Total Births	161	175	195	187	185
Total Deaths	117	74	115	94	92
Birth Rate (Crude)	15.5	17.4	19.5	19.4	19.8
Death Rate (Crude)	11.2	7.5	11.7	9.8	9.8
Infant Deaths	4	1	1	2	3
Infant Mortality Rate	25.0	5.7	5.2	10.8	16.2
Stillbirths	5	Nil	4	2	9
Stillbirth Rate	30.0	Nil	20.5	10.8	46.4

NUMBERS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table 13.

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever		1				3	2						6
Whooping Cough						2							2
Measles	2	2		2	4	4	1		1				16
Dysentery			1										1
Pneumonia										1	1		2
Erysipelas								1					1
TOTALS	2	3	1	2	4	9	3	1	1	1	1	-	28

Table 14.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			OTHER			GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	
1967	9	12	21	1	2	3	24
1966	10	13	23	1	2	3	26
1965	12	15	27	1	2	3	30
1964	12	14	26	1	3	4	30
1963	12	18	30	1	3	4	34

Table 15.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - HEALTH AREA 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	267	376	54	14	37	74	822
BOOSTER	15	139	223	56	205	450	1088
TOTALS	282	515	277	70	242	524	1910

Table 16.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - HEALTH AREA 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	267	375	54	13	30	38	777
BOOSTER	14	138	219	53	196	342	962
TOTALS	281	513	273	66	226	380	1739

Table 17.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - HEALTH AREA 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	261	371	53	13	15	5	718
BOOSTER	12	126	208	48	68	20	482
TOTALS	273	497	261	61	83	25	1200

Table 18.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - HEALTH AREA 6

Age at Date of Vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	8	-
3 - 6 months	1	-
6 - 9 months	7	-
9 - 12 months	3	-
1 year	226	-
2 - 4	151	5
5 - 15	45	76
TOTALS	441	81

Table 19.

ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - HEALTH AREA 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	239	390	60	20	27	8	744
BOOSTER	18	57	38	9	325	59	506
TOTALS	257	447	98	29	352	67	1250

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1967

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit hereunder my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

1. RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Drainage & Sewerage	26
Housing	247
Refuse Collection and Disposal	108
Food Premises	59
Water Supplies	26
Infectious Diseases	11
Moveable Dwellings	48
Factories	62
Rat Infestation	48
Milk & Dairies	10
Poultry Processing Plants	313
Miscellaneous	73
	1031

2. COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

17 reported nuisances were investigated during the year, mostly relating to the keeping of animals and drainage. No formal notices were served, abatement being generally obtained by informal action.

Many complaints related to an offensive smell emanating from a factory for processing animal waste. Various methods for combatting this were employed by the factory owners without success and at the end of the year under review, further measures were in hand.

3. HOUSING

During the year 26 Notices of Time and Place under the Housing Act 1957 were served on owners of property considered to be unfit for human occupation. This resulted in the making of 23 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders. 6 houses were demolished during the year.

Applications for Improvement Grants were approved in respect of 24 houses. Of these, 5 were for Discretionary Grants for which the total grant approved was £1,369, and 19 were for Standard Grants.

	GRANTS APPROVED										
	1952-58	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total
scretionary	134	22	12	14	16	17	13	8	5	5	246
andard	-	5	29	23	19	28	21	14	15	19	173
tal	134	27	41	37	35	45	34	22	20	24	419

The number of Improvements completed are as follows:

	1952-58	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total
iscretionary	93	46	19	12	13	21	11	13	3	6	237
tandard	-	1	18	12	22	24	25	16	12	11	141
otal	93	47	37	24	35	45	36	29	15	17	378

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4. WATER SUPPLIES

A mains supply of water is available to the whole district with the exception of isolated houses and groups of houses, and in some of these cases there are private piped supplies.

Water was supplied to the Council's mains from seven sources and 22 samples were taken from these supplies for bacteriological examination. 21 of these samples were reported as being satisfactory and the remaining one as suspicious. Of this, a subsequent sample proved to be satisfactory, following treatment and corrective measures at the source.

4 samples from private sources were submitted for bacteriological examination, 2 of which proved satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were from a shallow well which was subsequently dispensed with following the provision of a bore giving a satisfactory supply.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Reported cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated mainly to ascertain any connection of patients or contacts with food production.

2 reported cases of Salmonella infection in calves were investigated and persons in contact with the animals advised on hygienic precautions.

6. DISINFESTATION

No case of verminous premises was reported during the year.

7. SEWERAGE

All main centres of population have now been provided with public sewers except for the village of Foulden, where work commenced during the year on the installation of sewers and disposal plant.

Documents were completed during the year relating to increasing the size of disposal works in the parishes of Weeting and Mundford and for extending the Mundford Scheme to include the village of Ickburgh, but work was not commenced.

Housing sites and private houses not connected to the public sewer, and served by septic tanks, have been attended to by the cesspool emptying service. Two free services a year are given to owners of houses incapable of being connected to a sewer. Otherwise, a charge is made of 50/- for the first load and 40/- for any subsequent load on the same day.

554 visits to private properties were made during the year, 281 of which were free services.

61 visits to Council House plants and sewage works were made.

8. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of household refuse took place at fortnightly intervals throughout the year, a kerbside collection being operated with three men and one 50 cu.yd. capacity continuous loading vehicle with one 18 cu.yd. vehicle as a standby for use in the event of breakdown or maintenance causing the former to be off the road. The increase in the number of dwellings and the amount of refuse resulted in a certain amount of overtime being worked and in some instances necessitated two journeys to the tip even with the large capacity lorry.

Tipping continued at three sites, one tip being levelled and covered by contract and the remaining two being levelled by hand by the collection staff and the lorry being used for rolling to effect consolidation.

One collection was made of refuse too large to be included with normal domestic refuse and this resulted in scrap metal collected being sold for £3. 5s. 0d.

Salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year, 13 tons, 7 cwts. 2 qtrs. was sold for £36. 5s. 6d., collection in the loose form from the store being carried out by the purchaser.

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17 litter baskets have been provided in various villages and are cleared at times of refuse collection.

9. FOOD

Premises coming within the jurisdiction of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, numbered 71.

Type of Premises	Number	Complying with Regulation 16	To which Regulation 19 applies	Complying with Regulation 19
General Stores	36	36	33	33
Greengrocers	1	1	1	1
Butchers Shops	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Public Houses	21	21	21	21
Poultry Processing Plants	4	4	3	3

59 visits to food premises were made during the year and the standard of cleanliness found to be generally good.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, came into force during the year and delivery vans and the vehicles of itinerant traders were checked whereever possible, but as there is no necessity at present for such vehicles or traders to be registered it is impossible to keep account of what vehicles are actually operating in the district.

As a result of these Regulations, most traders, especially dealers in confectionery, confined their goods to those which had been pre-wrapped.

6 samples of ice cream were taken from retail shops, all proving to be satisfactory.

20lbs. of bacon were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

10. POULTRY INSPECTION

There are 4 poultry processing premises in the district, one of which carries out evisceration of all birds, one which eviscerates only a small proportion of the throughput and two at which no evisceration is carried out.

313 visits to these premises have been made during the year and arrangements made with the operators for any unfit or suspicious carcases to be put aside for inspection.

Number of birds processed :-

Turkeys	approx.	165,000
Capons	"	135,000
Broilers	"	3,000
Ducks	"	190,000
Geese	"	1,200
	Total	494,200

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Number of birds condemned as unfit for human consumption :-

Turkeys	223
Capons	710
Ducks	1,265
Geese	14
Total	2,212

Percentage of throughput condemned : 0.2%.

Weight of poultry condemned : 14,990 lbs.

11. MILK AND DAIRIES

11 Milk Distributors and 8 Dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Regular inspection of premises have been made.

12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the end of the year, there were 3 licensed sites for individual caravans in the district. Other caravans were in use but were within the curtilage of dwelling houses and used incidentally to such dwellings, thus being exempt from the necessity to be licensed.

A licensed site for 25 caravans was in operation during the year. Caravans on this site are owned by the site operators and each has piped water, water carriage drainage and bath incorporated in its design, drainage being to a private disposal works.

During the year a site was opened by the Caravan Club to accommodate 40 touring caravans in the summer months only. By virtue of its being operated by an exempted organisation and being open only to members, this site is unlicensed and provides only for water supply, refuse collection and drainage disposal points. These facilities are arranged in three groups at convenient points on the site. A warden is resident on the site whilst it is open and a good standard is maintained.

During the year legal action was initiated to secure the removal of a caravan on an unauthorised site but the removal was made before the date arranged for the matter to be dealt with by the Magistrates.

Two other caravans on unauthorised sites were removed after informal action.

13. RODENT CONTROL

In February of the year under review notices were displayed in public places, shops, village halls etc. advertising the fact that Warfarin bait is supplied free to deal with rat and mouse infestation on domestic premises, and for some months notices to the same effect were included with letters sent from all departments to destinations within the district.

A good response was met with and during the year 214 issues of Warfarin bait was made, the majority being during the autumn and winter months.

Refuse tips and sewage works were continuously baited by the Council's staff and infestation kept at a minimum.

14. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the district.

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PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	62	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total.....	21	62	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
crowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
easonable eratures (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
equate tilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
(1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
ffective drainage floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
itary Conveniences (S.7) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
er offences against Act (not including ences relating to -work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.B. FOXWELL

Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

FOR 1967.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1967 as follows:-

1. WATER SUPPLIES.

All parts of the Rural District have now been given a piped water supply, although, of course, from time to time small mains extensions have to be carried out to provide water for estates of new dwellings being erected by private enterprise and the Council.

Water for the Parish of Weeting is purchased in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board, but all supplies in the rest of the District are obtained from the Council's own sources.

For the purpose of water supply the Council's District can be divided broadly into two areas. The Eastern Area which is more thickly populated, has a Regional Scheme with one Headworks at Bradenham. The Western Area which is composed largely of Forestry and is more sparsely populated, has a number of smaller village schemes with individual headworks.

All water supplied by the Council is obtained from underground sources, the main water bearing stratum being the chalk which underlies this part of the country. In common with other water supplied from the chalk in East Anglia, the supplies are hard and contain about 350 parts per million of hardness, approximately 250 parts per million of which are carbonate hardness. In addition to this, the water obtained from the Eastern side of the Rural District containes approximately 2 parts per million of iron in the form of ferrous oxycarbonate which is soluble but which precipitates a rusty deposit on contact with air. It is fortunate, that the much more sparsely populated Western side of the District where we rely on small village supplies, yields a water from the chalk which is not charged with iron, and therefore treatment is not necessary. This makes it possible to run the village schemes with just a pump and small booster station.

More detailed information regarding the two areas is given in the following paragraphs:-

EASTERN AREA (OR AREA 'B')

The Headworks at Bradenham has two boreholes sunk into the chalk, one of 18" diameter and 400 feet deep and the other 24" diameter and 350 feet deep.

The raw water is of a high standard of purity, is hard and contains a quantity of iron which makes it unsuitable for domestic use, without treatment.

The Permutit "Spiractor" Type Lime Softening Plant removes both the iron and the carbonate hardness and thus produces a final water which has a hardness figure of 140 parts per million, no trace of iron, and a natural fluoride content of 0.15 parts per million.

Bacteriological sampling is carried out by the Public Health Inspector and details of these results may be found in his section of this report. The treated water from Bradenham is distributed into the Parishes of Ashill, Bradenham, Great Cressingham, Little Cressingham, Holme Hale, Necton, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Saham Toney, Sporle and Hilborough.

Water from Bradenham is also supplied in bulk to Mitford and Launditch R.D.C., to Dereham U.D.C. and part of the Swaffham U.D.C.

The total consumption from this source is approximately 430,000 gallons per day during normal periods, but this increases by up to 50% during dry weather.

Details of the number of connections to this scheme are as follows:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'B'.

Parish.	Number.
Ashill.	195
Bradenham.	183
Great Cressingham.	88
Little Cressingham.	66
Hilborough.	68
Holme Hale.	117
Necton.	370
North Pickenham.	147
South Pickenham.	39
Saham Toney.	347
Sporle.	209

WESTERN AREA (OR AREA 'A')

This area is made up of the Parishes of Beachamwell, Cockley Cley, Foulden, Gooderstone, Mundford, Ickburgh, Narborough, Oxborough and Weeting.

Weeting water is obtained in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board.

The Parishes of Beachamwell, Gooderstone and Oxborough are linked up and have two sources of supply, one at Oxborough and one at Gooderstone. The remainder of the Parishes have their own small individual headworks. Each Headworks has a 6" bore with a submersible pump and a pressure tank to boost the supply.

Water in this area contains approximately 350 parts per million of hardness but no iron, and can therefore be pumped direct to the consumer without treatment. No complaints are received about the hardness of the water, but modern detergents and soaps make hard water much less of a problem than hitherto, and indirect hot water systems do away with boiler scaling problems.

Consumption in this area is given in the following table:

CONSUMPTION AREA 'A'.

Parish.	Galls. Per Day.
Beachamwell, Gooderstone & Oxborough. (Headworks at Gooderstone and Oxborough)	28,000
Cockley Cley.	3,000
Foulden.	5,000
Mundford and Ickburgh. (Headworks at Mundford)	63,000
Narborough.	36,000
Weeting.(Supplied in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board.)	75,000

The number of connections in Area 'A' are as follows:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'A'.

Parish.	Number.
Beachamwell.	79
Cockley Cley.	53
Foulden.	98
Gooderstone.	121
Mundford.) Ickburgh.)	309
Narborough.	228
Oxborough.	72
Weeting.	441

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

When sewers have been laid in the Parish of Ickburgh, the Council's programme for providing main drainage in all but the tiny hamlets, will be complete.

Regarding the Sewage Disposal Works, however, there are four parishes in which the population increase has resulted in overloading of the actual treatment plants, and schemes are under consideration for enlarging these works.

At Weeting, where the Disposal Works is 50% overloaded, a scheme was submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government but has been postponed due to financial restrictions.

The scheme to enlarge the Mundford Disposal Works and provide sewers for Ickburgh, has been approved during the year.

Proposals for sewering the Parish of Little Cressingham have been approved by this Council and was due for submission to the Ministry and the County Council early in 1968.

Necton and Sporle are two rapidly growing villages and the Sewage Disposal Works in these two parishes are already overloaded. A scheme for enlargement of these plants is now in the course of preparation.

A new Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage Scheme for the Parish of Foulden was under construction during the year.

The Council's efforts in this field over the past 14 years have resulted in a situation where main sewerage facilities are available to approximately 82% of its population and this I consider a record with which the Council can be well satisfied.

A table is given below showing the number of connections to the sewers in the various parishes, together with design capacity in the first column. The Disposal Works which are overloaded are marked with an asterisk.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

Connections allowed for	Parish.	Total Connections.
88	Great Cressingham.	63
100	Holme Hale.	59
53	Hilborough.	48
123	Mundford. *	175
169	Necton. *	246
177	North & South Pickenham.	138
175	Ashill.	85
120	Sporle. *	189
286	Weeting. *	426
360	Saham Toney.	186
51	Cockley Cley.	34
149	Bradenham.	84
340	Narborough.	159
145	Gooderstone and Oxborough.	91
75	Beachamwell.	34

3. HOUSING.

General.

Provision of new Housing by the Council and Private Enterprise was continued and the number of houses completed can be seen in the following table:-

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED.

Year:	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Private Enterprise	45	70	66	88	120
Council Houses	17	16	18	26	4

Private Sector.

In the past five years the number of private enterprises houses completed was 389 as compared with 285 for the previous five years and it is obvious that the private developers are taking advantage of the provision by the Council of public services such as water and sewerage in all their villages. This trend is continuing and at the 31st December, 1967 there were 110 private dwellings in the course of construction. From information currently available it is obvious that the number of private enterprise houses will increase at an even greater rate.

Public Sector.

In my last years report, I referred to the latest type of Old Peoples Bungalows which had been erected during 1966. I would now like to refer once again to these dwellings, in the light out our experience in dealing with the tenants who have occupied them. In fact nothing but praise has been received about this type of bungalow, and without exception tenants have expressed their appreciation of the amenities provided, and I am glad to be able to say that the Council are continuing to erect this type of bungalow in the current programme.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.M. JENKINS,

Surveyor & Water Engineer.